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PLATE BOOK

BETTER BUILT TREES

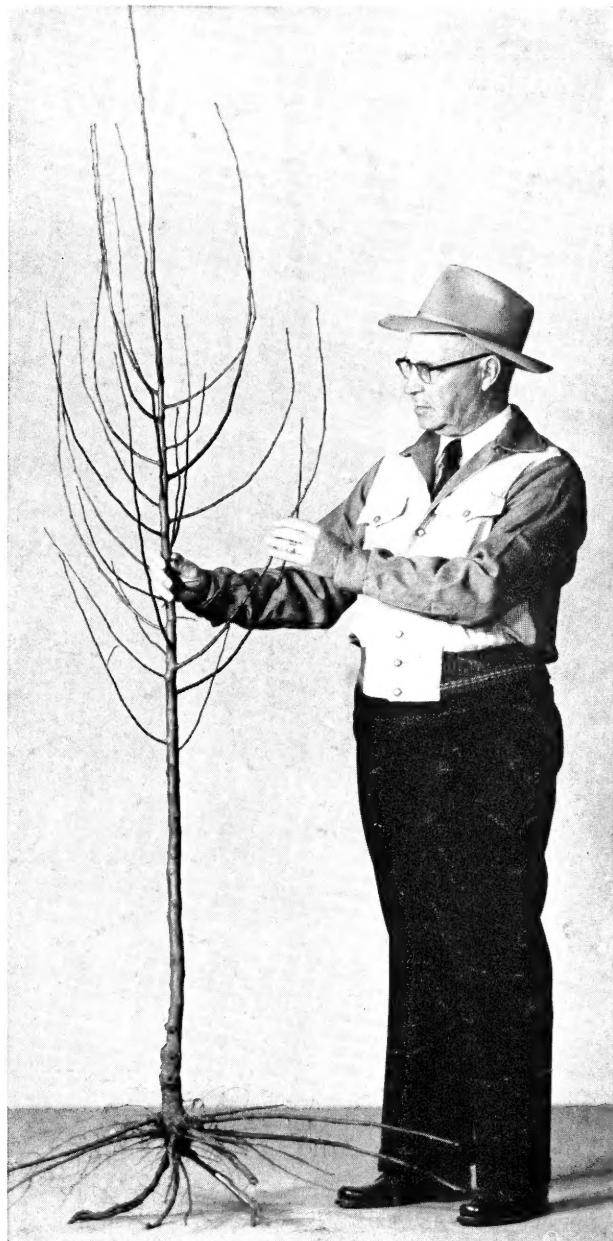


MARSHALL NURSERIES

Arlington, Neb.



BETTER BUILT TREES



→
GOOD LIMB
DISTRIBUTION
NOT TOGETHER
IN A WHORL

→
A GOOD
TRUNK STARTED

→
EXCELLENT
ROOT SYSTEM

Look for these all-important qualities in the trees you select, remembering that it pays to plant the best. Good limb distribution and a fully developed root system are two "musts" for every tree worth planting.

BALANCED TOPS

By early and proper pruning, a better balanced top is established in young Marshall trees. Note the spaced limb distribution on the main trunk (crowded limbs result in weak structure).

STRONG ROOTS

Marshalls trees are grown in a soil which produces a sturdy, fibrous root system.

SELECTED STRAINS

Over a period of many years, Marshalls have followed the plan of finding better individual trees and plants and propagating from them.

IT
PAYS
TO
PLANT
THE
BEST

Marshalls Guarantee or Warranty

Any nursery stock that fails to start growth the first growing season is refurnished free of charge. A written guarantee is included in every order.

The Company has built its reputation on satisfied customers.

ADVANTAGES OF BETTER BUILT TREES

In our efforts to grow, nurse and build trees of the **best quality**, we call them Better Built Trees. Our customers consider the value along with the price.

Since 1887 we have been making a special effort to grow and recommend trees that we would plant ourselves.

We have different sizes of trees, but don't offer the small, cheap, price-competitive stock. Better Built Trees are the most economical to plant.

Our customers tell their friends about Better Built Trees. Our reputation is based on Better Built Trees. Our customers want fruit, shelter and beauty and feel they can obtain these results quicker and better by planting Better Built Trees.

Quality is remembered long after price is forgotten.

Better Built Ornamental Trees

Today, most of our good ornamental trees are grafted. When trees are grown from seed, they vary and have individuality the same as people. For example, if 10 seedling Elm trees (seedlings are not grafted) are planted together along a street, they will later develop into 10 different types of trees with no two alike. Some will grow compact, some spreading, some crooked and unshapely, some may even be weeping or droopy in appearance—and a lot of work will be required in pruning and training to keep them uniform in appearance.

By grafting, however, we know ahead of time just what type of trees we will have. You get a tree exactly like the mother tree. Several planted in a line will make a uniform row—all alike.

Better Built Shrubs

We do all types of landscaping—parks, schools, cemeteries, industrial and home grounds. Planters are usually anxious for a quick showing on these jobs and want the best plant materials they can obtain. Outstanding shrubs, plus good design, are responsible for our many successful landscapings.

Right Varieties for Your Territory

We have been in the orchard and nursery business for over half a century and know the right varieties for your territory. We maintain test grounds and co-operate with the experiment stations.

We want to help you get the kind of trees and plants that will produce the best results for your particular needs. Many customers leave it to us to select the varieties for their plantings.

Better Built Evergreens

We transplant our Evergreens several times while they are young, so as to build the root system first of all—and get them ready for planting in their future homes. Tops are staked and properly trained. To obtain specimen trees they are given plenty of spacing. By grafting from selected mother trees, you obtain the same superior type, so several of the same variety planted together are like "peas in a pod."

True To Name

By getting the propagating wood from bearing mother trees, confining our orders to plants we grow, carefully assembling stock and orders, giving our representatives copies of previous orders and with an all-around system of checking and double checking, we deliver "true-to-name" varieties.

Better Built Roses

Our test grounds determine the best Roses for you. All new varieties are tested before being offered. Our method of propagation is the semi-own-root way which particularly adapts our Roses to the West. This system prevents sprouting, so that freezing back will not cause them to turn wild, like ordinary budded Roses. We offer only selected 2-year grades and guarantee them to bloom.

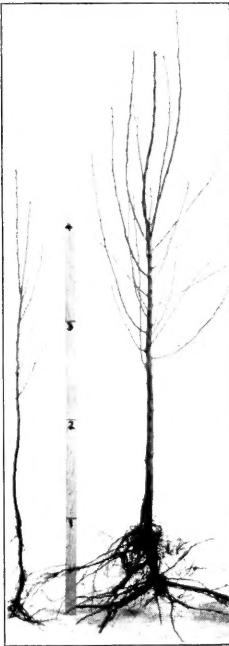
Lost Time is Expensive

You want trees to start growth immediately and to continue to grow.

Planting cheap, inferior nursery stock results in a higher percentage of loss, poor growth and failure to obtain the results you want.

Your time is valuable. Why not spend it planting good trees?

COMPARE THE VALUE



Photograph of parcel post 3-4 ft. Apple tree and Marshall's specimen grade (5-7 ft.) The value is proportionate. It takes more than height to indicate the value. The home planter wants a strong tree with head formed.



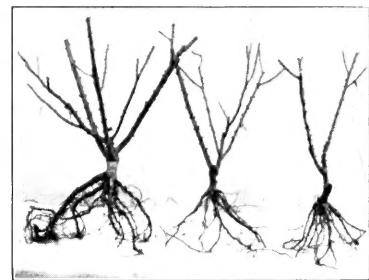
Every order is completely wrapped to prevent injury in shipping. Heavy paper lines the burlap and prevents drying of the wet moss about the roots.

① Full height.

② Well-developed and distributed limb structure.

③ Trunks of good caliper.

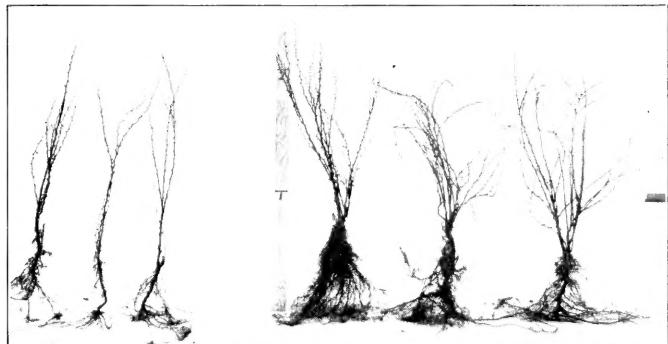
④ Balanced and complete root system.



No. 1 No. 1½ No. 2

ROSES

Roses, like other crops, have several sizes in the same rows. These are all the same age—2 years. Marshalls offer to retail customers only the No. 1 size. The smaller sizes are sold on the wholesale market and may be offered you by other agencies at bargain prices.



Japanese Barberry Hedge Plants. The plants shown at left are a 12-18 inch 2-year grade from seed-bed and the class usually offered at cheap prices by radio or catalog. Those at right are Marshall's 12-18 inch grade. These have been transplanted into wide-spaced rows.



Three grades of Chinese (Persian) Lilac—parcel post at left and Marshall's two best grades at right. These larger grades give quicker effect.

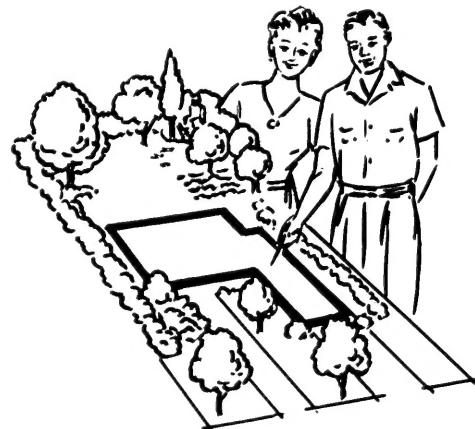


Two plants of Vanhoutte Spiraea, 3-4 feet high. One was grown in crowded row and the other (Marshall's specimen grade) had plenty of room for development.

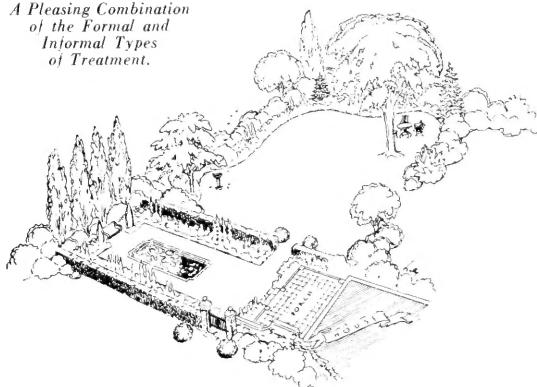
LANDSCAPINGS WITH PERSONALITY

Marshalls have a reputation for outstanding landscape plantings, not only suitable but varied, different from the run-of-the-mill patterns so often seen. Each planting is tailored especially for the individual owner and his property.

We have a staff of trained landscape designers, men of all ages, with varied ideas. All plans are supervised by an experienced man. This provides the best help available for artistic, up-to-date and practical landscape service for you.



*A Pleasing Combination
of the Formal and
Informal Types
of Treatment.*



How We Help You

Our man sees you at your home. He finds out your likes and dislikes. He observes the particular architecture, land grades and surrounding neighborhood. He measures your property to scale, making all necessary notes.

He arranges a convenient time to present the plan to you. You then order all or part of the plant materials.

There can be no more thorough method of skillful procedure than this, for from beginning to end it leads to a complete and satisfactory understanding between you and our designer.

We do not make plans by mail.

Benefits from LANDSCAPING

Pride of ownership

There's no place like home.

Community Progress

Stimulate others to improve.

Attractive and Restful pictures

Beauty from the street, around the house, and in the yard.

Shelter and Shade

Opportunities for rest and relaxation.

Home for birds

invite life and song in the garden.

Open air enjoyment

A place to eat and to play; a place to sit and to stroll.

Monetary gain

Beauty adds to the value of the property.

Flowers and Fruits

For color in the garden; for use in the home.

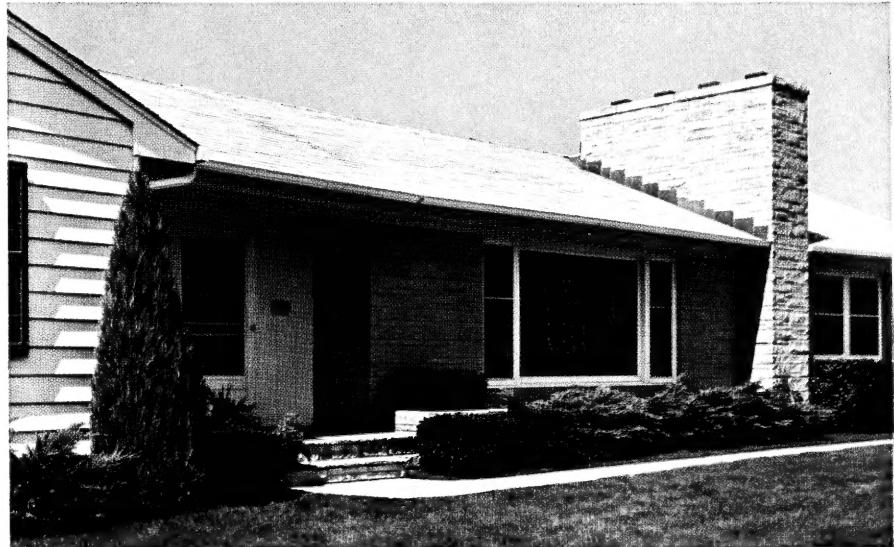
Better Living

Provides health and happiness for all—a place for children to grow up in.

It's Not a Home Until It's Planted

*H*ouses are cold and uninviting until the marvel of growing things transforms them into real homes.

There is no more satisfactory artistic medium than living plants. You can live and grow amidst the beauty you create.



A Modern Foundation Planting



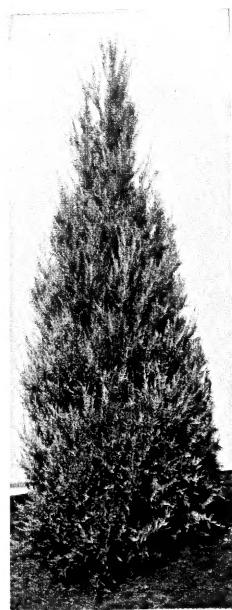
An Open Lawn With a Wall of Green at the Border

EVERGREENS



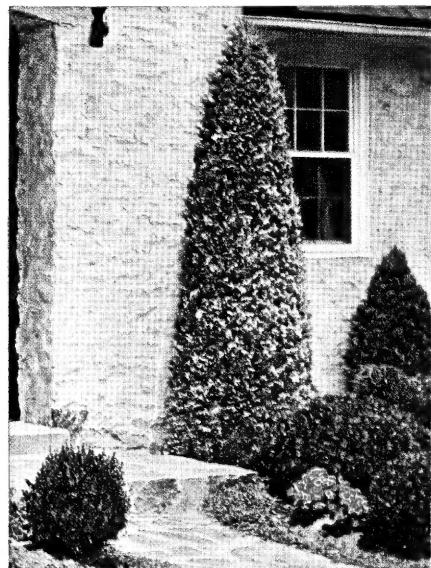
Cologreen Juniper

A Marshall selection of Colorado Juniper. Full-of-life green foliage with very little discoloration during the winter. The best green Colorado Juniper in America. Very compact.



Coloblue Juniper

A Marshall selection of Colorado Juniper. Silver-green foliage. Limbs grow up obliquely to provide an exceptionally compact tree.



Dundee Juniper

A grafted upright Virginia Juniper. Requires little shearing. Blue-green foliage in summer tinged with purple during the winter. Will grow in any location, but used mostly for semi-shady exposures like north foundations. Very hardy.

By careful selection and grafting, Marshalls have developed an outstanding stock of ornamental Evergreens.

We have made many trips into the Black Hills, the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains and the North Woods, scouting for trees which have characteristics adapted to the specific home and landscape uses. We have secured wood from such trees for grafting.

Each selection is made because of some superior quality of the mother tree—shape, color of foliage, texture of foliage, etc.

Trees that are grafted will look exactly alike.

Varieties of Colorado Juniper do not like shade.

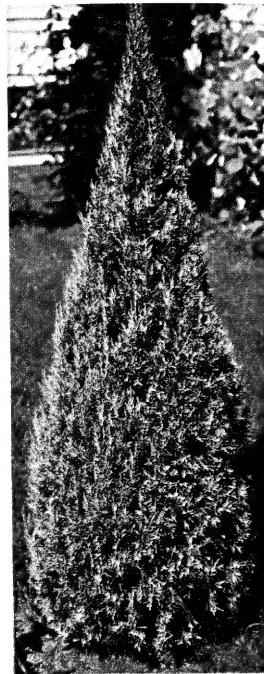
Varieties of Virginia Juniper will stand partial shade.

Upright Junipers can be trimmed for different heights, widths, pointed or rounded on top.

All varieties of Junipers may be used in foundation planting.

Pine or Spruce are seldom used in foundation planting. Use in open.

Yew (*Taxus*) is likely to burn in a sunny location.



Sutherland Juniper

An unusually compact variety of Colorado Juniper. Limbs grow obliquely up. Blue-green foliage, which fades very little during the winter. Very hardy.



Canaert Juniper

An outstanding grafted variety of Virginia Juniper with dark green foliage and attractive blue berries. Its deep green color is outstanding. Hardy everywhere except in the extreme Northwest.



Manhattan Juniper

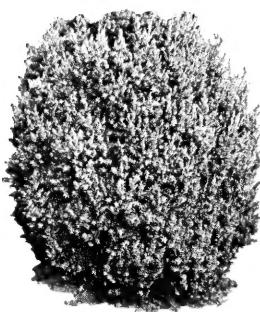
A compact, vigorous growing Virginia Juniper. Blue-green foliage which holds well throughout the winter.

Bush Evergreens



Mugho Pine

This is a dwarf Pine seldom getting over 6 ft. high. Do not use for pairs. The color is always a good deep green. Very hardy.



Hillborn Globe Juniper

A fine textured, silvery blue foliage. A natural globe that needs little trimming. Usually kept 2 to 3 ft.



Natural Pfitzer Juniper

An outstanding shrub evergreen. Foliage is a good blue-green. Grows well in sun and will stand partial shade. Usually maintained 4 to 6 ft. wide and 1½ to 2 ft. high. Very hardy in all our territory.



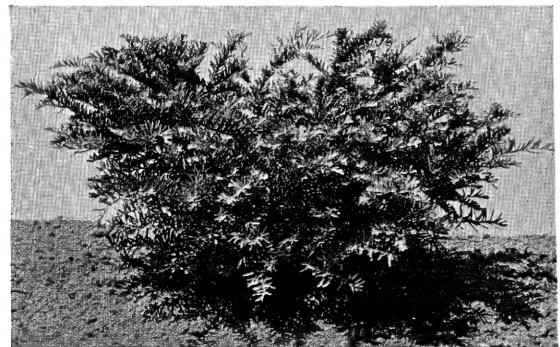
Creeping Junipers

These trees grow low and compact. Excellent for bank and grave coverings. See price list for varieties.



Savin Juniper

A low growing shrub evergreen. Good green foliage. Plant in sun, not in dense shade. Hardy except in extreme Northwest.



Spreading Yew (*Taxus cuspidata*)

Rich, dark green foliage with soft needles. Stands shade better than any other Evergreen. Adapted to eastern Nebraska and north and east. Usually maintained 4 to 6 ft. wide and 2 to 3 ft. high.



Staked Pfitzer Juniper

This is a Pfitzer Juniper which has been trained to obtain a taller immediate height of about 2 ft.



Evergreens for the Open Lawn

Austrian Pine

This evergreen grows to a height of 30 to 40 ft. It resists heat and drought. Also stands smoky city conditions. A fine specimen ornamental where space permits. Fine for windbreaks or for background planting.

Enhance
the View
from
Your windows
during the
Winter



Colorado Blue Spruce

The Colorado Blue Spruce is an outstanding tree because of its silvery blue color and its symmetrical habit of growth. It is hardy. Use mainly as a specimen tree or in groups of three, where space permits.



Concolor Fir

A native of the Colorado Rockies. The color of the foliage is bright silver to a beautiful live green, varying with different trees. As it gains size it assumes unexcelled symmetry and beauty as a specimen tree. Grows 20 to 30 ft. high.



Douglas Fir

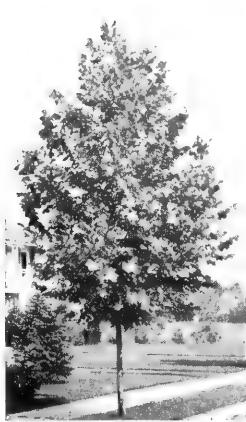
Foliage is a good deep green. Disease resistant. Fine tree for specimen, for windbreak and for background plantings. Grows 30 to 50 ft. high.

Shade and Ornamental Trees



Schwedler Maple

A variety of Norway Maple with a reddish purple foliage in the spring, turning green in the summer and golden yellow in the fall. Plant in the open. Wrap trunks of newly planted trees to protect from sun-scald. Grows slowly. Likes a moist subsoil.



Marshall Cottonwood

A Cottonwood without the cotton. Avoid use on small properties or where its roots will harm other plants.



Sugar Maple

A Hard Maple. A broad stout tree with many ascending branches which form a compact, round top. Excellent green foliage that colors to a reddish yellow in the fall. Coloring varies in different locations and may not start until a few years after transplanting. Used in Iowa and a short distance west of the Missouri River.



Blair Maple

We found a Soft Maple growing in Blair, Nebr., with limbs growing up obliquely to form a narrower, compact top than the average seedling tree. We have perpetuated this tree by grafting and call it Blair Maple. An excellent, fast-growing shade tree for the territory where Soft Maples grow.



Thornless Honeylocust

A grafted variety which is thornless and has a beautiful lacy foliage. A shade tree without a dense shade. Spreading habit of growth. Used for a quick-growing ornamental shade tree. Alkaline resistant.



Ord Linden

A particularly fine type of American Linden which withstood the low temperatures and extreme drought period with no ill effects. The Ord variety is grafted and every tree is just like its parent.



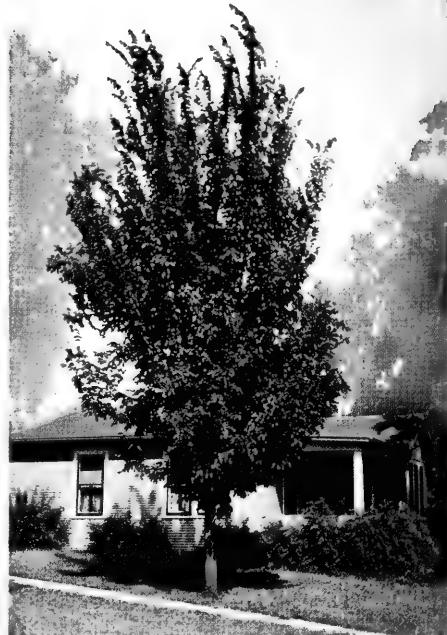
Vase Elm

Marshall selection. Grows into true vase shape and is suitable for shade and street planting. Foliage is large and glossy, limb structure is strong and regular. Straight trunk. Considered the best vase type Elm introduced.



Green Ash

A good tree for the mountain and inter-mountain areas.



Moline Elm

Foliage similar to the American Elm, only somewhat larger. Bark is smooth and glossy. Trees grow more compact and upright. Propagated by grafting so all are uniform in shape. In great demand as a street tree.



Pin Oak

Pyramidal, with stiff horizontal branches. Summer foliage is a glossy green, turning handsome orange-scarlet in the fall. Foliage hangs on through the winter. Fastest growing Oak. Best in open lawn. Avoid alkaline soil.

Red Oak

A handsome round-topped tree with stout spreading branches. Autumn color a deep red. Good for street, shade and ornamental plantings. Hardy over most of Nebraska and east. Plant in the open. More tolerant of alkaline soil than Pin



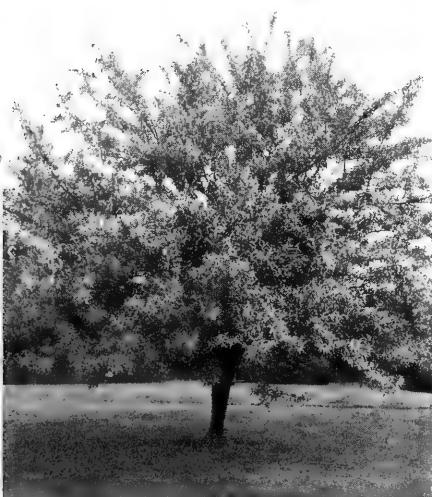
Hackberry

An interesting tree as a specimen or for street or avenue planting. Not particular as to soil and will thrive in almost any situation. Grows quite rapidly, developing strong crotches which make it wind-resistant. Extremely hardy and drought resistant.



Redbud

A small tree with blood-red flowers before the leaves appear in the spring. Green, heart-shaped leaves. Eastern Nebraska, south and east. Protect from north wind.



Russian Olive

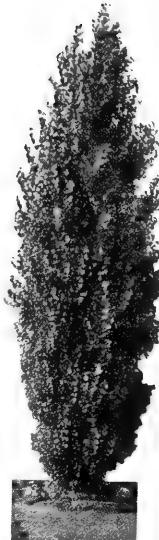
Low, spreading tree about 25 ft. high and 15 to 20 ft. wide. Silver-green foliage. Small, fragrant yellow flowers in June. Used in shrub borders and for windbreaks. Quick growing.

Mountain Ash →

A small ornamental tree with fine textured, light green foliage. White flowers in June, followed by clusters of orange-red berries. Plant in open. Wrap trunks of newly planted trees to protect from sunscald.

Volga Poplar →

Similar to the Lombardy Poplar, but better for the West. The tree grows upright and is used for screening or for accent.



Weeping Willow

A rapid grower. Beautiful yellow twigs. Used as a specimen or background tree.



Purpleleaf Plum

Color is bright and is retained all season. May be used as specimen or in border plantings for accent. Very hardy.



Cutleaf Weeping Birch

Beautiful white bark and a natural weeper. An elegant erect tree with slender drooping branches and fine cut leaves. Bark turns white 3 or 4 years after transplanting. Likes a moist subsoil.

Flowering Crabs



Jay Darling

A rounded tree with a height and spread of 15 to 20 feet. Showy purplish red flowers. Bronze foliage. Medium-sized red fruit.



Katherine

A rounded tree, about 15 ft. high. Has a more open branching habit than most Crabs. Dark green foliage. Unusually large and double, pinkish white flowers. Large, dull red fruit which hangs until early winter.



Tanner

A small tree. Grows 12-15 ft. high and 10-12 ft. wide. Showy, semi-double, creamish white blooms. Yellow fruit, about the size of a cherry.



Red Silver

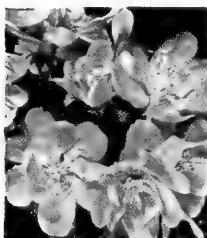
A rounded tree growing 15 to 20 ft. high and about as wide. Dense reddish green foliage with a silvery cast to the under side of the leaf. Single, reddish purple flowers. Maroon-purple fruit. Splendid dark red foliage in the fall.

America's Most Beautiful Flowering Trees



Hopa

An upright grower with a rounded top—20 to 25 ft. high. Profuse rose-red flowers, 1½ inches in diameter. Orange-red fruit in fall, of medium size.



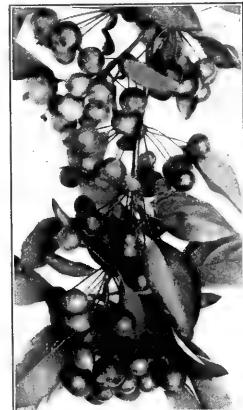
Carmine

A dwarf tree, growing to a height and spread of 10 to 12 feet. Dark green, glossy foliage. Flowers are carmine, changing to a combination of carmine and white. Small red fruit in the fall.



Arnold

A low growing tree, about as wide as it is high—15 ft. Dense foliage. A profusion of rose-red buds, opening white. Attractive, small yellow fruit in the fall.



Redbud

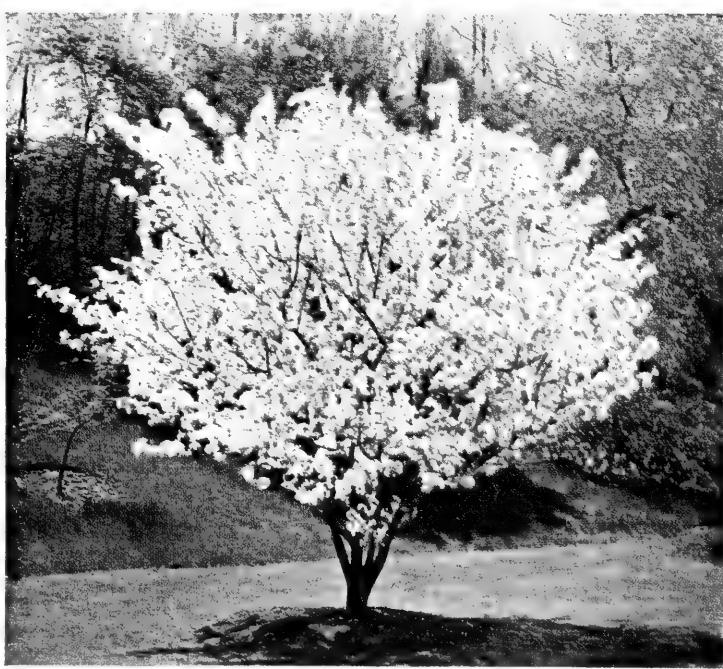
A pyramidal, densely branched tree, growing about 15 ft. wide and high. Pink buds, opening white. Small, cherry-colored fruit is produced in large quantities and hangs on well into winter.



Marshall Slender



A very narrow, upright tree. Grows 15 to 20 ft. Large, pinkish white flowers. Excellent foliage. Good-sized fruit, yellow with a red cheek. A sweet, edible apple.



Dolgo



Upright tree, growing 20 to 25 feet high. Dense foliage. Fragrant white flowers. Large crimson fruit early in August. Edible.

Flowering Shrubs



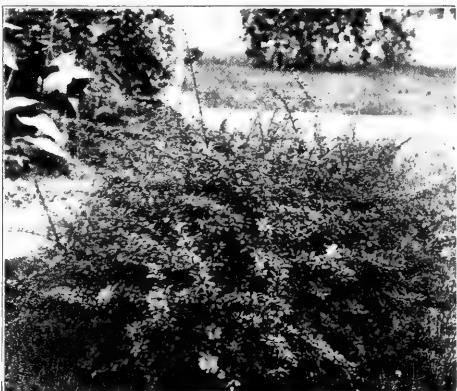
Froebel Spirea

One of the most desirable low to medium growing shrubs. A rounded, compact shrub, producing an abundance of flat-headed pink blooms throughout the summer. Foliage is purplish red in early spring, a good green in summer and a pretty bronze to scarlet in fall. Usual height and spread 2½ to 3 ft.



Redleaf Barberry

A variation of the Green Barberry, having attractive red leaves when planted in full sunlight. Height 3 to 5 ft.

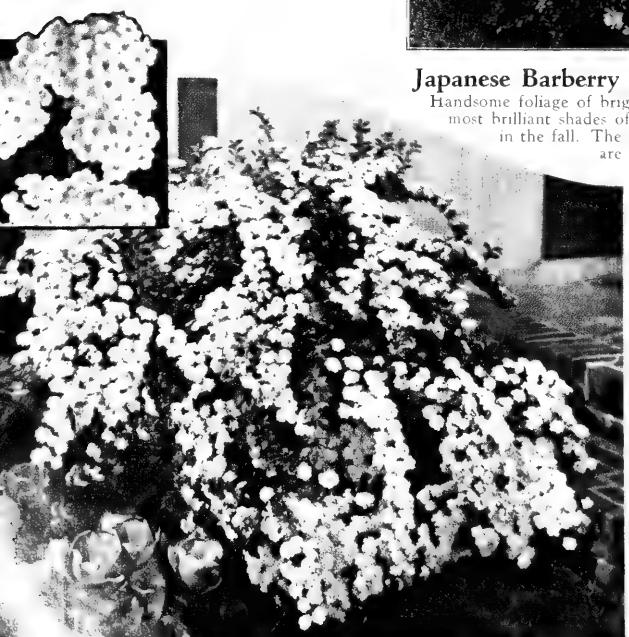


Garland Spirea

Low to medium growing Spirea with light green, willow-leaf foliage. Covers itself with a mass of white bloom before the leaves appear. It is sometimes called Snow Garland Spirea. Usually maintained 3 to 4 ft. high.

Blue Mist (*Caryopteris*)

A dwarf shrub grown for its flowers more than for its foliage. Silver-green foliage. Fringed flowers of misty powdery blue from August until frost. Cut within 4 inches of the ground each March. Reaches a height of 18 to 24 inches by mid-summer. Does best in full sun.

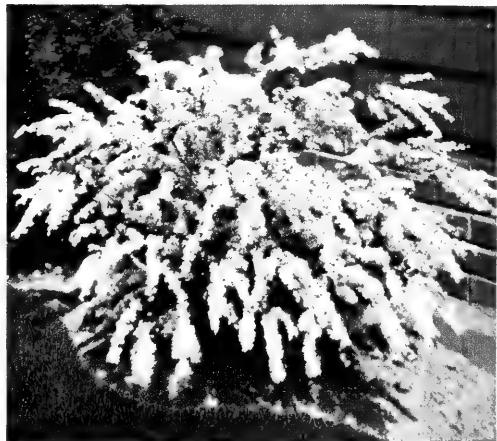


Japanese Barberry

Handsome foliage of bright green which turns the most brilliant shades of coppery red and orange in the fall. The slender, graceful branches are lined with small scarlet berries which hang well into winter and help give life to the shrubby border. Usually kept at 2 to 3 ft. high, by an annual spring trimming.

Vanhoutte Spirea

A vase-shaped, compact shrub with branches arching to the ground. Foliage light green in spring, blue-green in summer and bronze-green in fall. Showy snow-white blooms in May. Compact, medium fine textured twig appearance in winter. Dependable as a filler in a shrub border. Also used for hedges and foundation plantings. Usually kept 3 to 5 ft. high—if not, grows 6 to 8 ft.



Beautiful and Effective



Bride Honeysuckle

An improved Tatarian Honeysuckle. It has larger blossoms, bright pink in color. Very hardy. 6 to 10 ft. high.

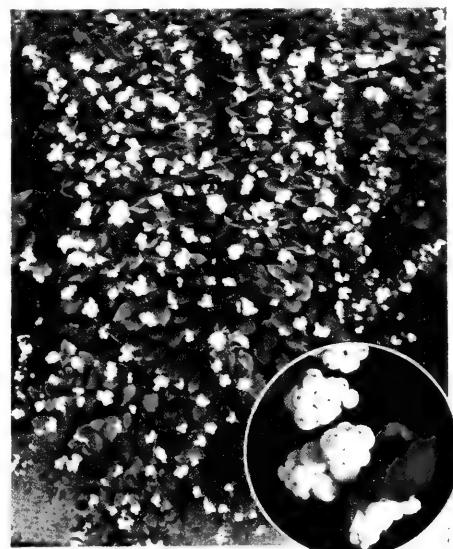
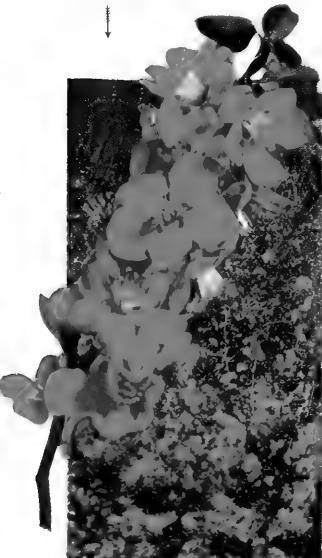
Dwarf Honeysuckle

Good green foliage. Compact, horizontal branches. Grows about 4 feet high. Flower and fruit are not outstanding. Grows in sun or shade. New.



Marshall Flowering Quince

A new upright type, with large double deep scarlet blossoms and golden stamens. Hardy. Height 3 to 5 ft.



Snowberry

Low growing shrub. Inconspicuous flowers. White fruits the size of marbles. Sun and shade. Height 2 to 3 ft.

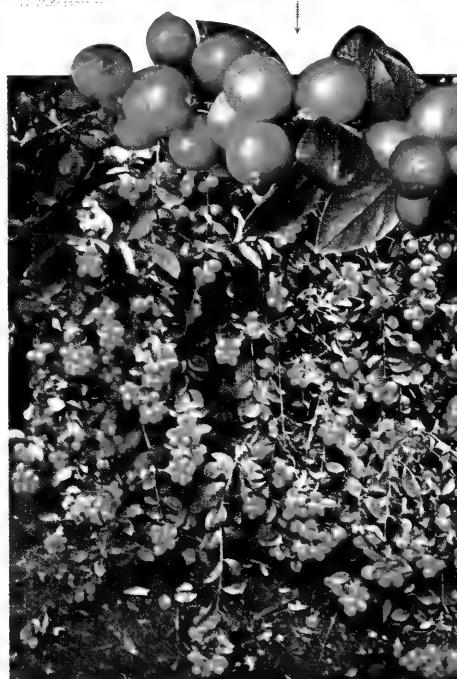


Zabel Honeysuckle

The new red flowering Honeysuckle. Has attractive blue-green foliage and blooms profusely when very young. It is a strong compact grower. Very hardy 5 to 8 ft. high.

Coralberry

Low growing shrub. Foliage good green throughout the season. Red berries hang on all winter. Does well in shade or among tree roots. Plant in groups. Height 2 to 3 ft.





Mountain Ninebark →

A compact shrub with good green foliage. White flowers in late May. Foliage turns yellow in the fall. Grows 4 to 5 ft. high and 3 ft. wide, but may be maintained lower. Does well in sun or partial shade.

Flowering Almond

Double pink flowers. Blooms early in spring, before the foliage appears. An old favorite. Height 3 to 5 ft.



← Winged Euonymus

Has an interesting corky bark. Foliage good light green turning beautiful red in autumn. Attractive red berries. A fine specimen shrub. Hardy. Height 5 to 8 ft.

We also have a dwarf variety which grows to a height of 4 to 5 ft.

Tamarisk

A shrub or small tree of very graceful form, with asparagus-like foliage. Flowers showy, brilliant pink in July. Plant away from tree roots. Height 6 to 12 ft.



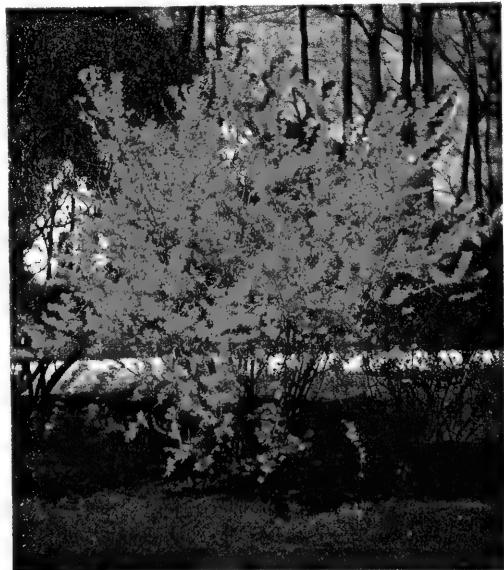
Showy Border Forsythia

The golden yellow bell flowers appear very early in the spring before the leaves. Shiny dark green leaves, which persist until frost. Twigs cut in mid-winter and placed in a vase will send out blossoms and leaves in a short time. Height 6 to 8 ft.



European Euonymus

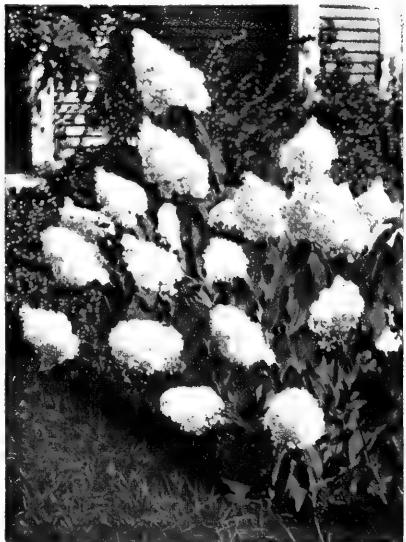
Good green, fine toothed leaves, with good coloring in the fall. Pink berries. Can be maintained as a shrub 6 to 10 ft. high.





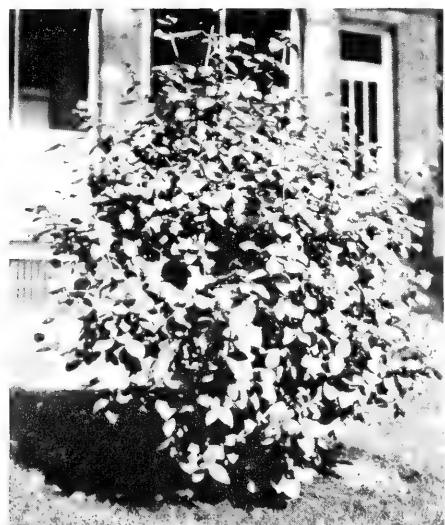
Snowhill Hydrangea

Starts blooming in June and continues until frost. White, round clusters of flowers, turning green. Grows best protected from afternoon sun. Height 3 to 5 ft.



Peegee Hydrangea

Large pyramidal shaped clusters of white flowers during July and August; turning to rich shades of pink in fall. Good for cutting, lasting as a winter decoration. Grows best when protected from afternoon sun. Height 3 to 5 feet



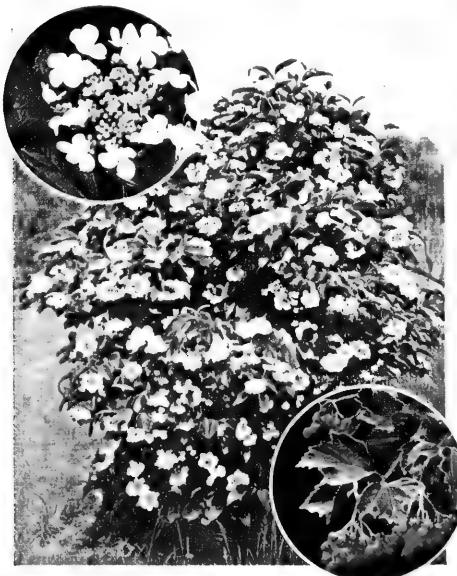
Wayfaringbush

A very compact, upright shrub. Flat white flowers in early June. Red berries in mid-summer, turning black. Large green leaves, under side a silvery green. Excellent coloring in very late fall. Height and spread 6 to 8 ft. Prefers shade. Outstanding.



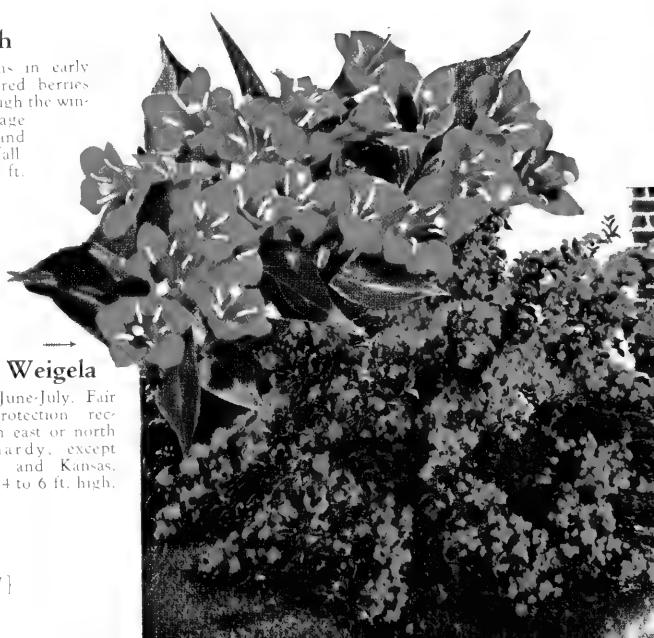
Arrowwood

A rounded, compact shrub with a rich glossy green foliage all summer. Flat white blooms in June, followed by clusters of blue berries. Dark red fall color. Usually kept 6 to 8 ft. high. Prefers shade.



Cranberrybush

Flat white blooms in early June, followed by red berries which hang on through the winter. Good green foliage all summer. Red and bronze coloring in fall. Usually kept 6 to 8 ft. high and wide.



Bristol Ruby Weigela

Crimson flowers June-July. Fair foliage. Prefers protection recommend placing on east or north exposure. Semi-hardy, except southern Nebraska and Kansas. Usually maintained 4 to 6 ft. high. Do not crowd.

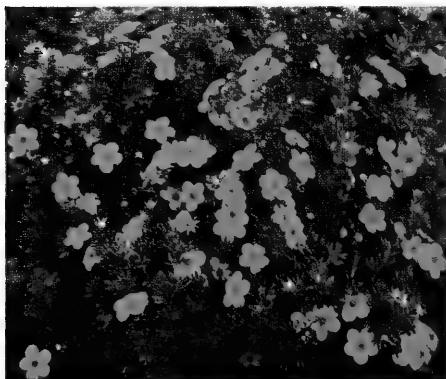
Virginal Mockorange

The flowers are the largest, handsomest and most sweetly fragrant of any known variety. are sometimes semi-double. Blossoms often recur after the regular blooming period. Height 6 to 8 ft.



Sweet Mockorange

A popular variety with medium size white flowers which have a distinct sweet perfume. Foliage is large and attractive. Very hardy. Height 6 to 10 ft.



Gold Drop Potentilla

Small, compact shrub. Single, yellow flowers from June to frost. Sun or partial shade. Grows 2 to 2½ ft. high.



French Lilacs

White:

Vestale, Single, 8.5.
Edith Cavell, Double, 9.2.

Blue:

President Lincoln, Single, 7.8.
Reddish Purple:

Marechal Foch, Single, 8.3.
Paul Thirion, Double, 8.0.
Charles Joly, Double, 6.8.

Deep Purple:

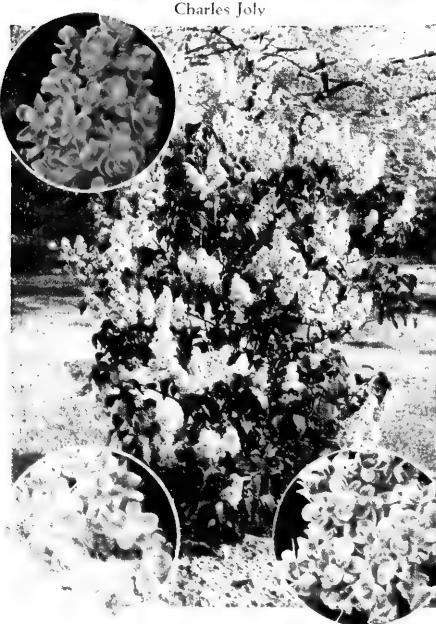
Ludwig Spaeth, Single, 7.8.

Lilac:

Minnehaha, Single, no rating yet.

Pink:

Lucie Baltet, Single, 8.0.



Chinese Lilac

This is the wonderful Lilac for border plantings. Foliage comes out early and stays late. Excellent green, full to the ground. Does not sucker. If it had no flowers it still would be one of our most outstanding shrubs. Foliage is smaller and denser than the common Lilac. Almost sure to bloom the second year. We raise the light red variety. Height 5 to 9 ft. Very good.

Peking Cotoneaster

An upright, compact shrub. Excellent glossy, deep green foliage that turns yellow suffused with red in the fall. Flowers are inconspicuous. Blue-black berries. Stands sun or shade. In most cases it is maintained 4 to 6 ft. high. An excellent shrub.





HEDGES

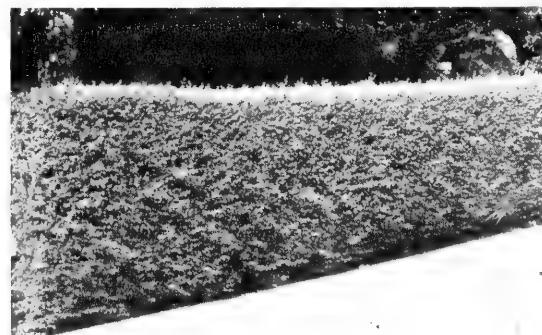
Frame the
Lawn

Provide
a Background



Privet Hedge

Upright grower, foliage glossy green. Generally kept sheared from 2 to 4 feet high. Plant 6 to 12 in. apart and 3 to 4 in. deeper than they were in the nursery. Hardy except in extreme Northwest.



Vanhoutte Spirea Hedge (trimmed)



Chinese Lilac Hedge

Barberry Hedge

Used extensively where a good dwarf bushy hedge is desired. The foliage is an excellent green, turning to a beautiful coppery red in the fall, followed by pretty red berries. It is not susceptible to wheat rust. Can be grown either trimmed or untrimmed, with a height of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet. Plant 12 inches apart. Hardy east half of Nebraska, southeast South Dakota, east and south

Chinese Lilac Border

Excellent green foliage. Compact habit of growth with foliage full to the ground. Picture below shows it maintained at a height of 6 ft. by trimming. Grows naturally to 8 ft. Space 2 ft. apart for trimmed effect—3 ft. for a natural straight-line border.



PEONIES

Hardy Anywhere
Fine for Memorial Day

Walter Faxon

The most vivid of pinks and mildly fragrant. Midseason.

Kelway's Glorious

New. Lacy white. Large, rose-type bloom. Strong stems. Midseason.

Philippe Rivoire

New, highest rated. Pleasing rose fragrance. Late.

Walter Faxon



Philippe Rivoire



Lillian Wilde

New, highly rated. Full bloom, pure white. Early mid-season.

Longfellow

One of the highest rated reds. Distinct fadeless color. Early mid-season.



Longfellow



Richard Carvel

Richard Carvel

Large, unfading dark crimson. High rating. Very early.

Mons. Jules Elie

Immense self-colored flesh-pink with intense silvery sheen. Fragrant. Early.



Mons. Jules Elie

Therese

Soft clear pink. Is rated as the finest. Mid-season.

Festiva Maxima

Best known of all whites. Very large. Early.

Karl Rosenfield

Clean, even bright crimson. Very reliable. Rates high. Early mid-season.



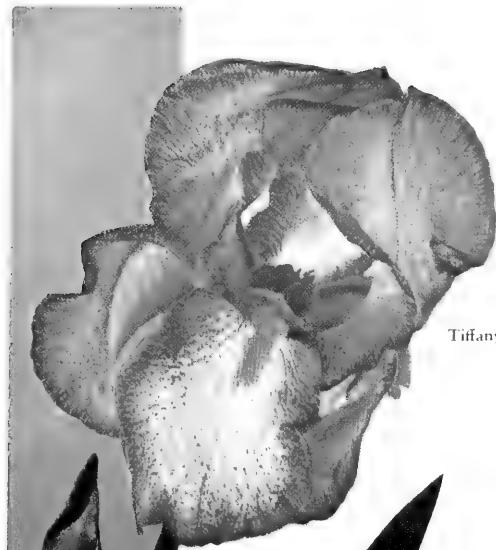
Therese

Festiva Maxima

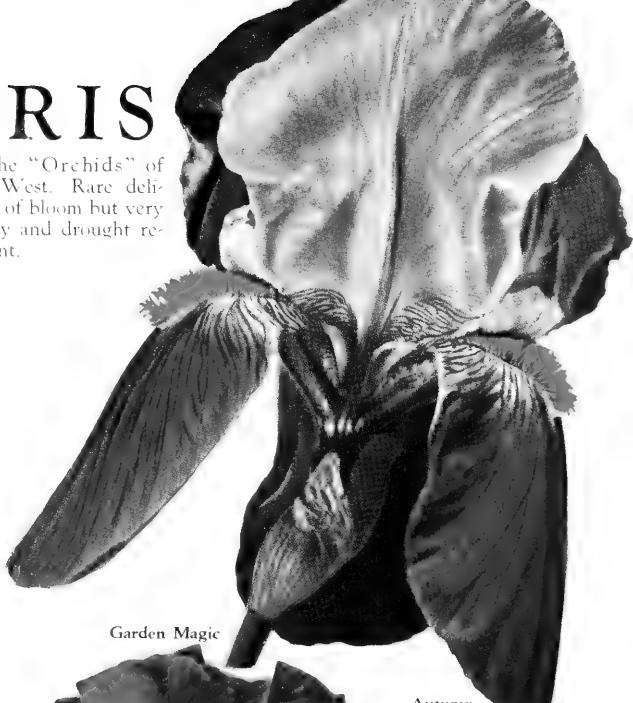
Karl Rosenfield

IRIS

The "Orchids" of the West. Rare delicacy of bloom but very hardy and drought resistant.



Tiffany



Garden Magic

Autumn King



Great Lakes



Ola Kala



China Maid

Marshalls Selected ROSES

GRANDIFLORA ROSES

This is a new class of Roses. Floribundas crossed with Hybrid Teas. Large flowers borne both singly and in clusters. Everblooming. Strong growers. Very popular. Space 24 to 30 inches apart.



Carrousel

(Pat. 1066.) An attractive, unfading garnet color. Double.



Carrousel



Queen Elizabeth

(Pat. pending, 1955.) Pure pink flowers on long, almost thornless stems. Highly publicized.



Dean Collins

(Pat. 1279.) Rose-red double flowers.

Floribunda Roses

The demand for Floribundas is increasing, because excellent color is provided in the yard by the abundance of flowers and the length of bloom. Usually only one variety is used in a bed, two or more rows deep. Also, may scatter different varieties in a Hybrid Tea bed, to provide more continuous bloom. Space 2 ft. apart.



Red Pinocchio

(Pat. 812.) Picture about natural size. Doesn't bleach like Pinocchio. Velvety red flowers.



Vogue

(Pat. 926.) A rich coral-rose. Double, fragrant.

Fashion

(Pat. 789.) Bud small, deep peach; flower 3-3½ in. Double, opens to lovely coral-peach. Protect from afternoon sun.



Yellow Floribunda

Likes protection from afternoon sun.



Floribunda Roses



Eutin

Carmine-red velvety double flowers. Very vigorous.



Floradora

Very double, salmon-red flowers.



Improved Lafayette

Red buds, opening to a clear rose color. Semi-double. Slightly fragrant. Continuous bloomer. Our best seller.

↔
Else Poulsen

Bright rose-pink. Semi-double. Very good.

↔
Dagmar Spath

Sometimes called the White Lafayette.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

These varieties are ideal for cutting. They bloom from June to frost. Require winter protection.
Space two feet apart.



Plant in Beds

Mme. Henri Guillot

(Pat. 337.) Pronounced Goldlow. Large orange - coral - red, slightly fragrant.



Cl. d'Or Imperial

Orange-red. Untading, deep, early fragrance.



Hybrid Tea Roses



Charlotte Armstrong

(Pat. 455.) Very large, rose or light red flower. Long stem. Fragrant.



Nocturne

(Pat. 713.) A very dark red. Long, pointed bud. Fragrant.



New Yorker

(Pat. 823.) Large velvety scarlet, fruit fragrance.



Helen Traubel

(Pat. 1028.) Buds and blooms are clear tints of apricot and pink. Long slender buds. Vigorous.



Hybrid Tea Roses

← **Edith Nellie Perkins**

An old standby pink-yellow-orange blend.
Fragrant.

Crimson Glory

Very popular large dark red. Bud long-pointed. Very spicy fragrance.

Picture



Small, perfect bud is a picture. Fragrant.

← **Eclipse**

A streamlined deep gold bud.

→ **Duquesa de Penaranda**

Pronounced Doo-kay-sa.
Nearest we have to copper color. Long stem. Fragrant.

Hybrid Tea Roses

Christopher Stone
A good hot weather red.



Soeur Therese
Pronounced Sir Ter-ess.
Very sturdy yellow.



Editor McFarland
An old favorite pink. Intensely fragrant.



Condesa de Sastago
Pronounced Con-day-sa, day-Sas-taj-o. An oriental red and yellow blend. Good garden rose.

Kaiserin
Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria is complete name. Snowy white, slight lemon tint at center.





Climbing Roses

Climbing Roses grow best on open trellises or fences. Protect in winter by either laying down and covering with soil; or by tying canes together and wrapping to trellis with several thicknesses of burlap.

Paul's Scarlet

Large, medium red clustered flowers in June. We also have Blaze, called the ever-blooming Paul's Scarlet. It blooms in June, with intermittent flowers afterwards.



New Dawn

Double, slightly fragrant, blush-pink fading to white. Recurrent bloom.

Crimson Rambler

Old-fashioned dark red. Seven Sister cluster type. June.



BUSH ROSES

Gruss an Teplitz

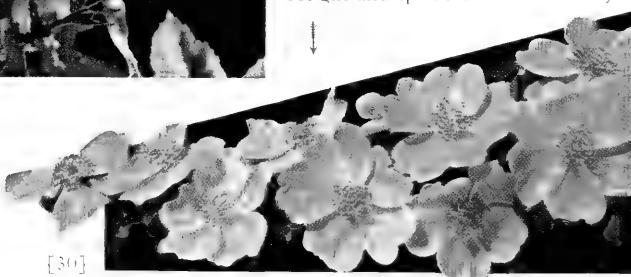
Blooms June to frost. Very showy. Use several in one bed.

F. J. Grootendorst

Excellent green foliage. Light red blooms with carnation edge in clusters. Hardy. Everblooming. Kept 3 to 5 ft.

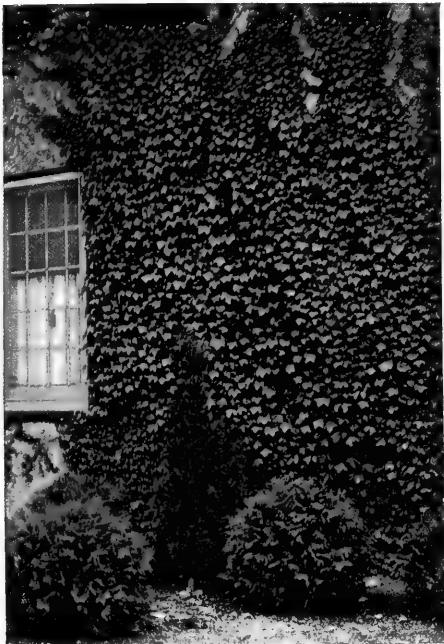
Hugonis

Single, golden flowers, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. An abundance of bloom May-June. Fine textured good green foliage. Height and spread 5 to 6 ft. Hardy.



HARDY CLIMBING VINES

*Adapted to
Western
Conditions*



Ivy

Clinging to brick, stone or stucco. The Engelmann variety is very hardy. A strong grower. The Boston variety is hardy in eastern and southern Nebraska and east and south. Both color brilliantly in fall.

Bigleaf Wintercreeper (*Euonymus vegetus*)

Shown below as a 2-3 ft. shrub. Also can be used for vine that clings to stone or brick—or as a 12-inch high ground cover. Rich, almost evergreen foliage. Orange berries are very colorful.



Hall's Honeysuckle

Excellent green foliage. Flowers are a combination of white and yellow. Fragrant. Blooms July to late fall. Used on trellises or for ground cover.



Sweet Autumn Clematis

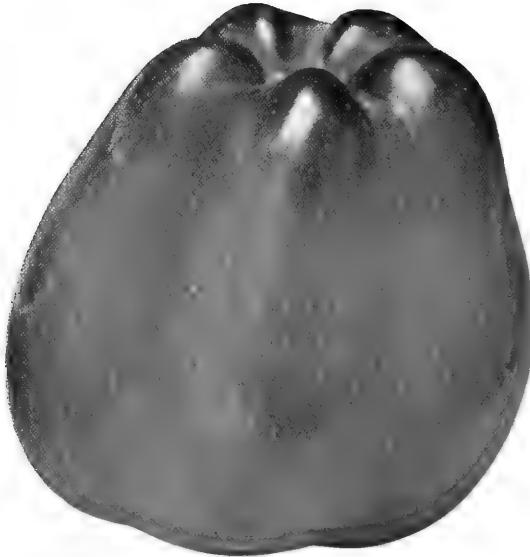
Rapid grower. Small white starlike flowers during late summer and early fall. Should be cut back within 4 inches of the ground each March. A good vine.

Goldflame Honeysuckle

A superlative variety; beautiful, hardy and versatile. The large flame-coral trumpets lined with gold, fragrant after nightfall, appear in immense, showy clusters the same year the plant is set out. Flowers abundantly from May until frost.



MARSHALLS



*Star (★)
varieties
are extra
hardy and
drought
resistant.
Plant in
North
and West.*

Red Delicious

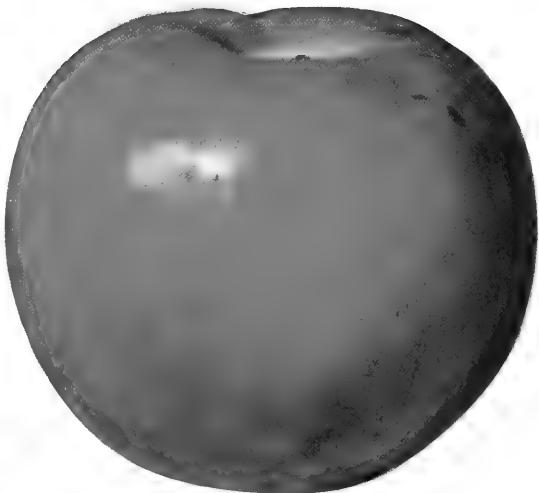
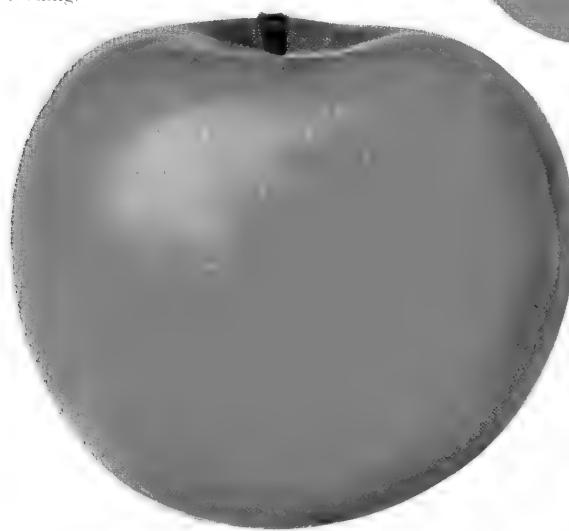
Most everybody knows the Delicious. This is an improved, more solid red Delicious. Not recommended north and west of eastern Nebraska. Early winter variety. Good for eating out of hand and for cooking.

Yellow Delicious

A beautiful golden yellow apple. Bear young, very productive. A mild apple anybody can eat. Also good for cooking. Popularity is increasing. Not recommended north and west of eastern Nebraska. Early winter variety.

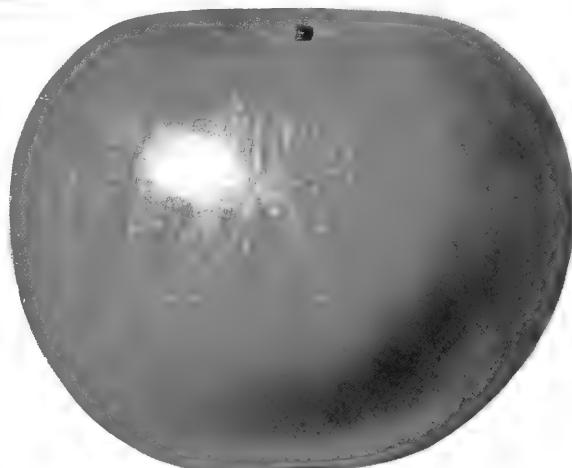
★Haralson

We recommend several of this variety to anyone, anywhere in our territory. A valuable addition for our north and west territory. Large, bright red, juicy fruit. Bears heavily and abundantly. A winter variety which keeps through the winter. Good for eating out of hand and for cooking.



★Red Duchess

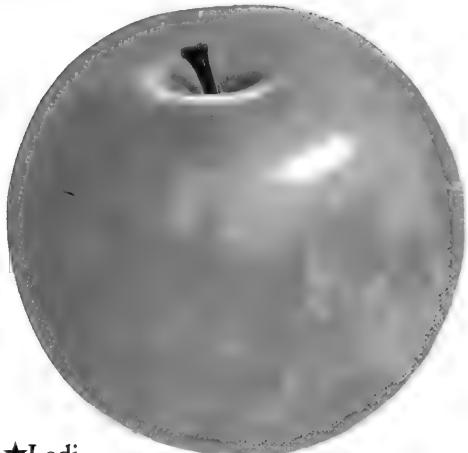
A very hardy tree for all of our territory. Medium sized apples of more solid color than the old Duchess. Ripens in August, but makes excellent sauce and pies as early as June, when only half grown. Summer variety. Bears young and regularly.



★Redwell

An improved Wealthy. Solid red color and uniform size. Good for sauce and pies. Keeps until January. Very sturdy. The number one tree for any home.

FRUIT TREES



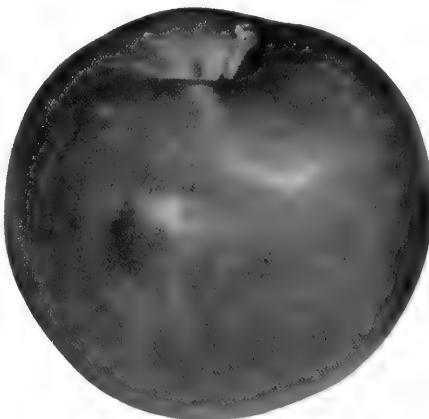
Dark Red Jonathan

This is an improved Jonathan—with a more solid red color. Bears young and abundantly. Early winter variety. Outstanding for eating out of hand and for cooking. Not recommended for north and west of eastern Nebraska.



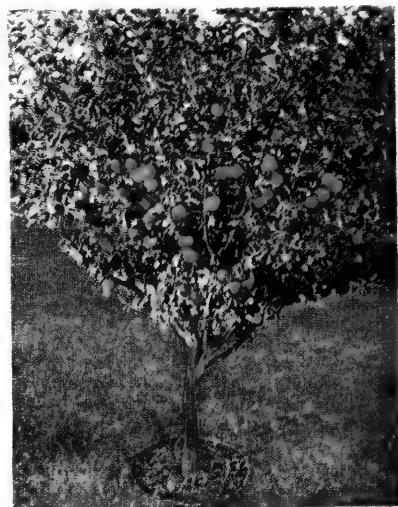
★Lodi

An improved Yellow Transparent. Pale, waxy yellow fruit—white inside. Very hardy for any of our territory. Bears young and regularly. A summer variety. Medium-sized fruit ripens the last of July to the first part of August. Good for eating out of the hand.



★Minjon

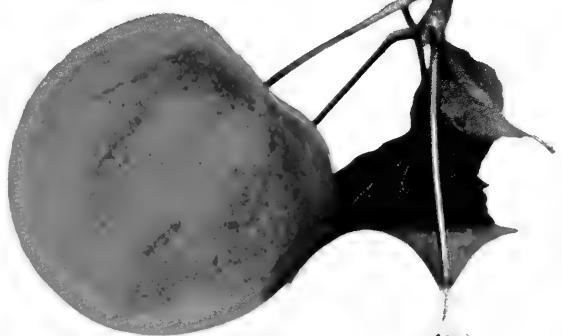
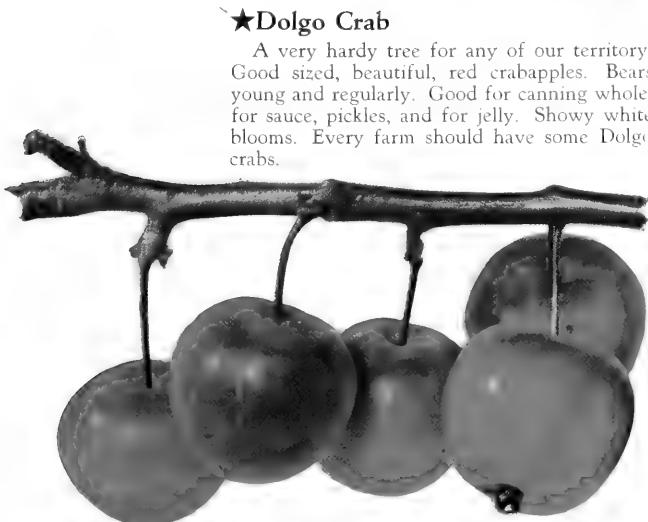
A Minnesota Jonathan. Hardier than Jonathan and ripens earlier. Fruit is dark red. Bears abundant fruit, evenly distributed over the tree. Hangs well until picked; eats and cooks well. Will grow and produce further north and west than Jonathan.



Dwarf Apple Tree

★Dolgo Crab

A very hardy tree for any of our territory. Good sized, beautiful, red crabapples. Bears young and regularly. Good for canning whole, for sauce, pickles, and for jelly. Showy white blooms. Every farm should have some Dolgo crabs.



★Whitney Crab

An upright growing tree. Fruit is a large crabapple or a small apple. Fine for eating, for sauce, preserves and jellies; and, it also makes a clear, tasty white cider. An iron-clad for any of our territory. Bears young. Should be in every home orchard.



IMPROVED PLUMS EXTRA HARDY



Kahinta

Immense size, delicious quality, long keeping, beautiful color. Small pit and early bearing. A two-inch two-ounce plum. Very hardy.



Red Coat

Bears young and abundantly. Large, bright crimson fruit. Freestone, the stone falling out when the fruit is halved.



Superior

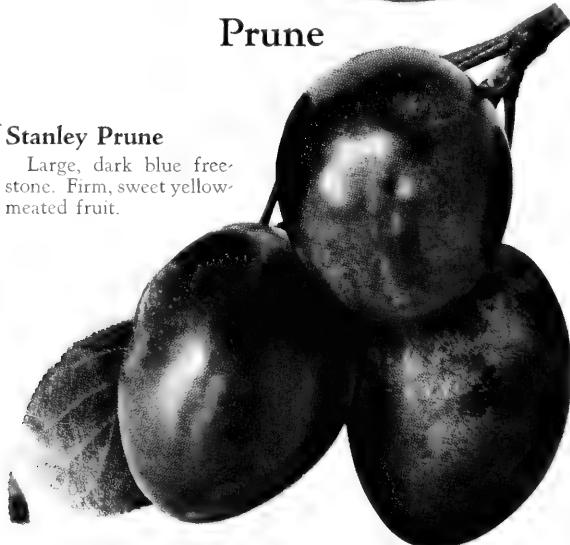
Very large red plum with a rich, sweet flavor. Bear early and abundantly every year. Good to eat out of the hand, for sauce and for plum butter. One of the better market plums. A good pollinator for other plums.



Kaga

An upright grower. Has apricot blood in it. Good for eating and canning. A perfect freestone. Large; apricot colored flesh.

Prune



Stanley Prune

Large, dark blue free-stone. Firm, sweet yellow-meat fruit.

Bush Plum



Sapa

A dwarf bush tree. Part sand-cherry. Particularly recommended for semi-arid regions. Small, reddish blue plum with dark red meat and a small seed or pit. Makes excellent cherry-flavored sauce. Space 8 to 12 ft.



Peaches

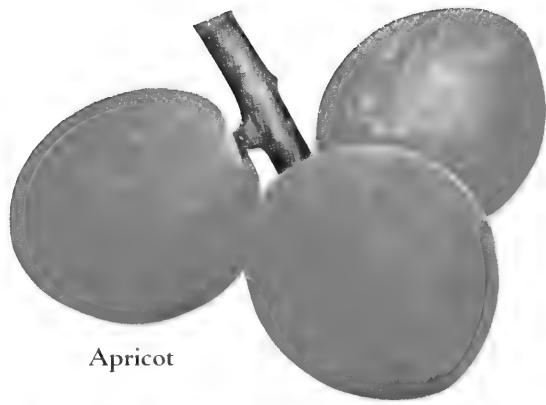
Elberta, Champion, J. H. Hale, and Polly.



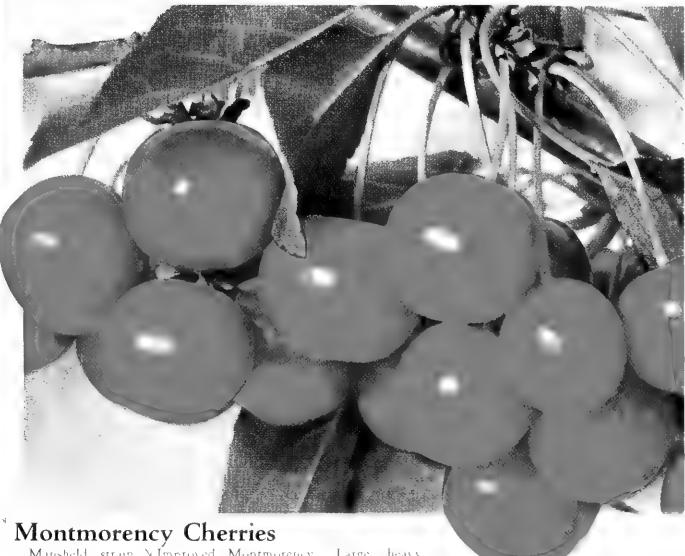
Concord Grape

Pear

Clapp's Favorite, Lincoln and Cope's Seedless.



Apricot



Montmorency Cherries

Mansfield strain x Improved Montmorency. Large, heavy bearing, strong growing tree. A superior strain.
We also have Early Richmond variety.

Dwarf Pear



MARSHALLS SMALL FRUITS and Garden Plants



Red Raspberries

Sunrise (Improved Latham), fine.
Indian Summer, fall cropper.



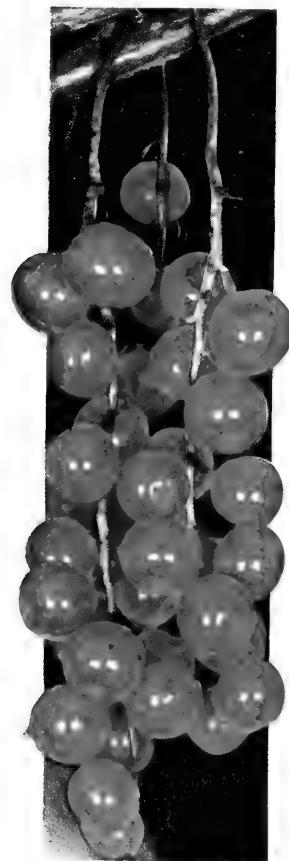
Black Raspberries

Cumberland, best black.
Sodus, black type but purple.



Gooseberries

Excellent for
sauce and pies.



Red Lake Currant

W. Large bunches, large
berries. Excellent jelly.



Red MacDonald Rhubarb

Large, red flesh, mild, prolific. The best of the
new red varieties. Fine for sauce and pies.



Paradise Asparagus

Heavy producer over long period.
Extra green, tender, tasty.

TEN REASONS WHY MARSHALLS EXCEL

1

Old, established company—
since 1887.

2

A complete line of hardy
stock, proven adaptable for
your territory.

3

Better built trees, grown on
high land with soil particularly
adapted to tree and plant
growth. No weak, parcel post
sizes.

4

Modern handling, packing
and shipping, so you obtain
full-of-life stock.

5

Trial grounds for research,
providing you with up-to-date
varieties.

6

Commercial fruit growers for
over 50 years; therefore,
a better understanding of the
requirements for your home
orchard.

7

Specially trained representa-
tives to help you at your home.

8

Landscapings with personal-
ity. The most complete
landscape service in the West.

9

You receive "How to Plant"
information, which makes
planting easy.

10

A written guarantee is
furnished with each order.



Arlington Office and Warehouse



Omaha Office and Sales House



Denver Office and Sales House

SOME MARSHALL PLANTINGS



Uses for Deciduous Shrubs

Shrubs for Entrance Planting

Japanese Barberry
Redleaf Barberry
Snowhill Hydrangea
Juno Mockorange
Mountain Ninebark
Flowering Quince
Dwarf Winged Euonymus

Shrubs for Under Windows

Froebel Spirea
Japanese Barberry
Alpine Currant
Coralberry
Floribunda Roses

Shrubs for Foundation Corners

Vanhoutte Spirea
Peking Cotoneaster
Zabel Honeysuckle
Chinese Lilac
Named Lilac
Arrowwood
Cranberrybush
Wayfaringbush

10 POPULAR SHRUBS

Vanhoutte Spirea
Japanese Barberry
Froebel Spirea
Peking Cotoneaster
Chinese Lilac
Dwarf Honeysuckle
Zabel Honeysuckle
Mountain Ninebark
Cranberrybush
Dwarf Winged Euonymus

Shrubs for Screening

Vanhoutte Spirea
Peking Cotoneaster
Zabel Honeysuckle
Chinese Lilac

Shrubs Near Tree Roots

Coralberry
Vanhoutte Spirea
Peking Cotoneaster
Honeysuckles

Shrubs for Partial Shade

Vanhoutte Spirea
Froebel Spirea
Coralberry
Alpine Currant
Honeysuckles
Hydrangeas
Viburnums
Weigela

Outstanding Flowers

Vanhoutte Spirea
Forsythia
Hydrangeas
Named Lilac
Virginal Mockorange
Flowering Quince
Weigela

Outstanding Fall Color

Japanese Barberry
Peking Cotoneaster
Sumac
Winged Euonymus
Arrowwood
Wayfaringbush
Nannyberry

Quick Reference for Shrub Heights

In most cases, shrubs should be maintained by trimming to keep them checked in size.
Spacing varies with the intended height.

Under 3 ft.

Barberries
Froebel Spirea
Blue Mist
Coralberry
Snowberry
Alpine Currant

3 to 5 ft.

Vanhoutte Spirea
Garland Spirea
Barberries
Alpine Currant
Peking Cotoneaster
Flowering Almond
Hydrangeas
Dwarf Honeysuckle
Juno Mockorange
Mountain Ninebark
Flowering Quince
Dwarf Winged Euonymus
Grootendorst Rose

2 to 3 ft. Apart

Vanhoutte Spirea
Peking Cotoneaster
Forsythia
Bride Honeysuckle
Zabel Honeysuckle
Chinese Lilac
Virginal Mockorange
Juno Mockorange
Sweet Mockorange
Winged Euonymus
Arrowwood
Cranberrybush
Wayfaringbush
Beautybush

3 to 4 ft. Apart

Golden Elder
Bride Honeysuckle
Nannyberry
Shredded Sumac
Tamarisk
European Euonymus

5 to 6 ft. Apart

6 to 8 ft. Apart



HOW TO SPACE FRUIT

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Apples | 30 to 35 feet |
| Pears | 25 to 30 feet |
| Cherries | 15 to 20 feet |
| Plums | 15 to 20 feet |
| Peaches | 12 to 20 feet |
| Bush Plums | 8 to 12 feet |
| Dwarf Apples | 12 to 18 feet |
| Dwarf Pears | 8 to 12 feet |
| Grapes: 8 feet in row; rows 6 feet apart. | |
| Gooseberries and Currants: 4 feet. | |
| Raspberries: 4 feet in row; rows 6 feet apart. | |
| Blackberries: 4 feet in row; rows 6 feet apart. | |
| Asparagus: 15 inches by 36 inches. | |
| Rhubarb: 3 feet each way. | |

Uses for Evergreens

For Foundations

Junipers
Yew
Mugho Pine

For Open Lawn

Spruce
Firs
Austrian Pine

For Windbreaks

Douglas Fir
Austrian Pine

For Trimmed Globe

Globe Junipers
Mugho Pine
Brown Yew

For Partial Shade

Yew
Virginia Junipers
Pfitzer Juniper
Creeping Junipers

DISTANCE APART TO PLANT ROSES

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Grandiflora Roses | 2 to 2½ feet |
| Floribunda Roses | 2 feet |
| Hybrid Tea Roses | 2 feet |
| Gruss an Teplitz | 2 to 2½ feet |
| Rugosa Roses | 3 to 4 feet |
| Hugonis Rose | 5 to 6 feet |
| Austrian Copper | 4 to 5 feet |

OUR NURSERIES



A Field of Cherry Trees—Note the Size



A Block of Upright Juniper. Averaging 3½ Feet



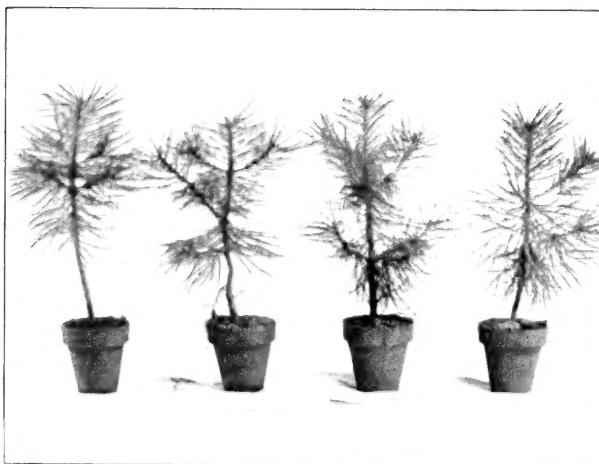
A Block of Spruce, Averaging 3 Feet

OUR ORCHARDS

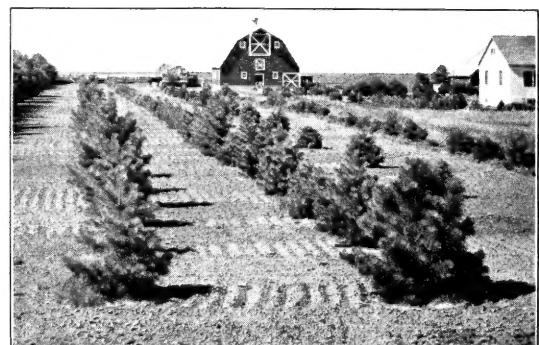


Naturally, Being Commercial Apple Growers Ourselves, We Realize the Importance of Having Good Trees for Our Customers to Plant

EVERGREEN WINDBREAKS



Save time and avoid discouragement by planting potted evergreens, as shown above, for your windbreak. We do not handle bareroot evergreens.



A double-row Pine windbreak planting in western Nebraska. Note that with clean cultivation Pines thrive in spite of light rainfall. Pines will grow anywhere. Very drought resistant. Permanent. Annual growth is 12 to 18 inches.



